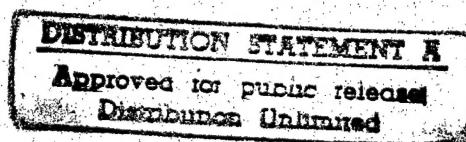


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9 OCTOBER 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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9 OCTOBER 1986

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TANZANIAN REPORTAGE ON SADCC DEVELOPMENTS

Cooperation After Sanctions

Dar Es Salaam TANZANIA SUNDAY NEWS in English 24 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Mbena Mwanatongoni of Shihata]

[Text]

THE Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) countries have unanimously pledged to co-operate closely with each other to ease the adverse impact on their economies following their resolve to impose sanctions on racist South Africa.

A joint communique released here this evening after a day-long SADCC Summit meeting said the Heads of State and Government had reiterated not to do anything that would undermine the effectiveness of sanctions imposed on South Africa by the international community.

The summit also felt that although the individual member states may not themselves be in a position to impose sanctions, SADCC member states vulnerability should not be taken as an excuse by others for not imposing sanctions.

The SADCC position on the question of sanctions comes in the wake of the worsening political and security situation in Southern Africa and the effects of intensifying popular opposition to apartheid and South African regime's reaction to it.

The summit also condemned South Africa for its continued acts of aggression and destabilisation of SADCC member states especially the

blockade of Lesotho in January and the attacks on Gaborone, Harare, Lusaka and Namibia in May this year and the current disruption of Zambian and Zimbabwean trade traffic.

The SADCC summit further urged the international community to expedite the release of resources for the implementation of the projects under SADCC programmes to speed up the reduction of the dependence of SADCC.

Efforts being made by the international community aimed at accelerating the dismantling of apartheid have been commended by the Summit which met here under the chairmanship of Botswana President Quett Masire.

The Summit meeting approved the annual report covering August 1985 to August 1986 and noted with satisfaction the progress which has been achieved during the period.

The communique said that the summit noted "as a result of the return of normal rains in most member states and improvements in agricultural productivity, the food position in the region has improved considerably although the situation in Angola, Botswana and Mozambique was of great concern".

Drought had persisted in Botswana, and in Angola and

Mozambique, the South African supported bandit activity has disrupted food production and distribution.

The summit noted the critical importance of developing coherent and comprehensive regional approach to agricultural production and food security, and urged SADCC ministers responsible for agriculture to redouble their efforts in this regard.

Present at the Summit meeting were Tanzania President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Lesotho Chairman of the Military Council Major General J. Lekhanya, Mozambique President Samora Machel, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Malawi Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, W.B. Deleza and Swaziland Minister of Finance and B.S. Dlamini.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of Southern Africa liberation movements, ANC President Oliver Tambo, SWAPO's Sam Nujoma and PAC Chairman Johnson Mlambo.

The next meeting will be held in August 1987 in Lusaka. President Mwinyi returned to Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Mwinyi Urges Stronger Ties

Dar Es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Mwinyi has urged the strengthening of co-operation among member countries of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and called on them to support sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Speaking at the SADCC Summit meeting in Luanda, Angola, yesterday, the President said Tanzania's continued support for SADCC was based on the conviction that a planned and co-ordinated approach to development efforts would greatly enhance the country's struggle for collective self-reliance and thereby reduce economic dependence on South Africa.

"In view of the current situation in South Africa, co-operation among SADCC member states is extremely important", President Mwinyi said. "Let us work closely together until apartheid is completely dismantled so that we direct all our efforts towards the economic and social development of our people", he added.

He said as the demand for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa was gaining momentum, SADCC member states could do

no less than support the call for sanctions against the apartheid regime.

However, the President noted that SADCC was mindful of the fact that there were some neighbouring states which, because of historical and geographical factors, found themselves bound to the South African economy. There was very little they could do to isolate South Africa.

"It is important, therefore, that in discussing ways and means of strengthening co-operation among our countries, we must at the same time devise a contingency plan aimed at alleviating the impact of sanctions on some of our member states", President Mwinyi stressed.

He was happy to note that adequate preparations for such a contingency plan had been made and the summit meeting was required to take a decision on the matter.

The President reiterated Tanzania's readiness to offer whatever assistance the country might be called upon to provide saying:

"I have, for example, said on a number of occasions that Tanzania will put the Port of Dar es

Salaam at the disposal of those SADCC member states who will be forced to divert their cargo as a result of sanctions either against South Africa or sanctions against these countries by South Africa itself".

"But we must fully recognise that the cost of sanctions to SADCC member countries will be heavy", President Mwinyi said, adding that SADCC ability to withstand effectively the full impact of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, or South Africa's sanctions against some of the member states, would depend on the degree of support from the international community.

He paid tribute to the Nordic countries for their political and material support to the liberation movements in southern Africa as well as their co-operation initiatives with SADCC countries.

SADCC could always count on these friendly countries for their continues generous assistance, especially at this critical period, President Mwinyi said, adding that SADCC trusted that Nordic countries would render valuable support to the contingency plan in order to alleviate the misery and suffering of the people which would be caused by the impact of sanctions against South Africa.

Tanzania To Coordinate Trade

Dar Es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA has been appointed coordinator of a new sector of trade and industry created under the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

The SADCC Council of Ministers, which met here on Wednesday prior to the summit

meeting today, has approved the creation of ministerial and official level committees to oversee the development of trade and industry within the SADCC grouping.

Council sources said here today the sector aims at increasing production of goods and ser-

vice in the SADCC member states and stimulating intra-regional trade.

Prior to the creation of this new sector, there was the industry sector of which Tanzania was its coordinator.

Other sectors are mining whose coordinator is Zambia.

agriculture — Zimbabwe and tourism and land conservation — Lesotho.

Botswana will coordinate crop research and livestock disease control. Swaziland — manpower development. Mozambique — communications and transport. Angola — energy and Malawi — fisheries, wildlife and forestry.

An intra-SADCC trade promotion programme has been approved with three major elements:

- A system of direct trade measures and bilateral trade agreements such as multi-annual purchase agreements, counter purchase, preferential import licensing.

- the exchange of trade preferences among member-states that will take into account their existing obligation, and

- supplementary financial mechanisms for extra-SADCC

trade to ease the constraints arising from exchange difficulties calling for the establishing of a regional export credit facility and national export refinancing revolving funds in those member states where they are needed.

It is believed that emphasis will now be placed on material production focusing particularly on agriculture, industry and mining, all of which have linkages with energy, transport and communications and trade, instead of the previous emphasis on infra-structural rehabilitations.

The SADCC summit meeting which opened here is expected to receive the 1985 annual progress report whose economic performance is generally viewed as gloomy in most countries while external debt and balance of payment problems have remained severe.

SADCC sources said Bots-

wana and Zimbabwe had recorded appreciable overall levels of economic growth while the regional political and security situation arising directly from the deepening crisis of apartheid in South Africa deteriorated amid acts of aggression and destabilisation by racist South Africa against SADCC states.

The sources said, however, that despite the unpleasant background, implementation of the Lusaka Programme of Action continued with vigour, and that international support for SADCC had increased.

A number of important new initiatives were witnessed in 1985, the sources said, adding that SADCC had undertaken a detailed review of its organisation, procedures and consultative arrangements, five year sectoral strategies were formulated and the first regional macro-economic survey undertaken.

/13104

CSO: 3400/560

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL WARFARE--The awesome prospect of chemical warfare has been brought to Southern Africa as Bulgarian engineers are set to construct storage bunkers for chemical and biological warfare canisters in Angola and Mozambique. It is understood that Western security officials are alarmed by this development. A European intelligence service has uncovered details of the programme. And editor of the magazine Armed Forces Mr Peter McIntosh confirmed that the details were given by him by a reliable intelligence source in Europe. In Angola the rebel Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, confirmed the use of chemical weapons, saying this week that his troops had encountered them in the Cuito-Canavale area in recent days. According to the information gathered by the European intelligence agency, the bunkers are to be constructed at unnamed locations in Angola and Mozambique for the storage of bacteriological canisters. The canisters will be shipped to Southern Africa by Bulgarian ships some time in late September or October. The Cuban army, with troops or advisers in both Angola and Mozambique, has chemical warfare formations included in its order of battle - like the Warsaw Pact countries. Soviet forces, or their surrogates, have in recent times introduced chemical warfare to both Afghanistan and Iraq, the latter using it against Iran. The Angolan and Mozambican wars present similar problems to those in Afghanistan to the Soviets, who see chemical weapons as a possible solution, say military strategists. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Aug 86 p 4] [Article by Stephen Terblanche] /13104

CSO: 3400/571

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

NIGERIA DONATES NAVAL VESSEL--Nigeria's donation of a naval vessel to Equatorial Guinea. Nigeria has donated a naval boat worth about 1.5 million naira to the government of Equatoria Guinea to enable it to establish its own navy. The boat was to be formally handed over at a ceremony in the capital of Equatorial Guinea on June 27th. The Nigerian Ambassador to that country, Navy Capt Festus Porbene, announced this on June 16th when he visited the Rivers State Broadcasting Corporation in Port Harcourt. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Aug 86 p 24] /13104

CSO: 3400/565

EXPULSION OF NORTH KOREANS VIEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] MASERU — The expulsion of three North Korean diplomats is the biggest setback in Lesotho for the Communist bloc since the military coup that overthrew former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan in January.

The North Koreans were given two weeks to leave Lesotho by the military government, which accused them of interfering in Lesotho's internal affairs. The government gave no details of the alleged interference.

The only indication of what it might be was the announcement on Thursday that the government was restricting the movements of the former Prime Minister, five of his former ministers and his former private secretary.

The announcement was linked to a warning to unnamed foreign diplomats in Lesotho to stop interfering in the country's internal affairs. This has caused speculation that the North Koreans were involved in anti-government activities by Chief Jonathan and his supporters.

Earlier this year the military government warned Chief Jonathan to stop political activity.

Chief Jonathan opened diplomatic relations with North Korea, the Soviet Union and China before his ousting by the military government in January.

At the same time Chief Jonathan broke off diplomatic relations with the South Koreans. The new friendship with the Communist bloc alarmed Pretoria and it is believed to have expressed its continuing concern to the new military government headed by Major General Metsing Lekhan-ya.

However, knowledgeable sources have dismissed suggestions that the North Koreans were ousted to please Pretoria. One possibility, observers here have suggested, is that the military government was preparing to break relations with North Korea to open the way for a resumption of relations with South Korea.

A special South Korean envoy recently visited Maseru in what was widely seen here as a preliminary move towards restoring relations with Seoul.

/13104

CSO: 3400/571

PIENAAR URGES NEW INITIATIVE ON INDEPENDENCE

Asks Talks With RSA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Sept 86 p 1

[Text] Ways and means of achieving internationally accepted independence under prevailing circumstances should be investigated by all relevant parties if Cuban withdrawal cannot be achieved within a realistic time-span.

And while the South African government had repeatedly urged the Angolan government to come forward with concrete proposals for the withdrawal of Cuban troops as a precondition for Namibian independence under UN Resolution 435, the people of Namibia could not wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on this issue.

This was said by Administrator-General Louis Pienaar at the formal opening of the Windhoek Agricultural Show yesterday.

There was no reason why the leaders of Namibia should not deliberate amongst themselves and negotiate with the South African government over strategies for creating acceptance for independence in Africa and elsewhere.

Preconditions for such a solution would have to be:

- that de facto and effective leaders should be involved.
- the majority of the people would have to back the initiative.
- talks would have to proceed

from a basis of economic optimism and strength.

Under the slogan of this year's show "A Community in Action", Mr Pienaar said the community would have to deal with the following problem areas:

- internally it would have to find a settlement which involved maximum participation by all cultural groups based on division of power between a number of government tiers.
- increased representation of parties and responsible politicians/party leaders at present outside the Transitional Government especially on the Constitutional Council(CC).
- decisions affecting the future should be shifted from the Cabinet to the Council where increased participation by 'responsible politicians/party leaders' was needed.

Resistance in the Cabinet to the participation of outsiders in the CC would have to be removed and inclusion in the CC should be a right not a privilege.

Attempt Seen To Thwart UN Plan

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 5 Sep 86 p 11

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Text]

WHAT IS OPTIMISTICALLY referred to as a 'new initiative' on Namibian independence, is increasingly being spoken of, both in Namibia and in South African circles, and would seem an obvious attempt to circumvent the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan.

The Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, gave publicity to the 'new initiative' in a recent speech, and it is believed he is supported by the Chairman of the so-called Constitutional Council, Judge Victor Hiemstra, as well as having support in certain circles in South Africa.

The 'new initiative' basically forwards the argument that groups inside the territory should themselves deliberate and negotiate with South Africa for independence in Namibia. The excuse for the 'new initiative' is that while the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was still a precondition to the implementation of Resolution 435, Namibians could not wait indefinitely for independence.

So what's new? The 'new initiative' sounds like similar 'new initiatives' of the past, all of which wound up in unelected governments of select ethnic and political groupings, and none of which ever succeeded in getting the support of the people of Namibia.

IF GROUPS GET TOGETHER, THEN WHY NOT ON LINKAGE?

MY ARGUMENT against the 'new initiative' is that, in the first place, if the 'internal groupings' as they are known, are able to get together and talk about strategies for independence (which I doubt) then they could just as well get together and approach the South African Government on the basis that they do not accept the linkage precondition and instead call for the implementation of Resolution 435 immediately.

A 'new initiative' is in any case superfluous, when it is apparent that the South African Government does not wish to settle the Namibian independence question - not the way in which the Namibian people want it settled in any case.

SA HAS NOT ACCEPTED THE REALITIES OF NAMIBIA

IT IS OBVIOUS, that by touting the 'new initiative', the South Africans have virtually accepted that the interim government will not succeed in its present form.

The 'new initiative' is a rather diplomatic way for the Administrator General to inform the interim government and its supporters that it is not broadly-based enough to gain any acceptance whatsoever, whether nationally or internationally.

The Administrator General and the Chairman of the so-called Constitutional Council, Judge Hiemstra, are both well-aware, that the six parties within the interim government are jealous of the power that they hold over the country, and are not about to welcome newcomers, whether they be Swapo or the HNP.

And yet they are forced to the realisation, which has been pointed out often enough to them, that the large majority of the population are not represented in the present 'government'.

At the same time, by touting the 'new initiative' the South Africans hope to pull in a few more parties (Mr Peter Kalangula's CDA is of course, still priority number one), to make the base broad enough to accommodate some on the left of the political spectrum, but not so broad as to be hostile to South Africa.

The 'new initiative' is nothing other than a renewed attempt, after many failed attempts of the past, on the part of the South African Government to rig a settlement in Namibia which is favourably disposed towards them.

WARNINGS BEFORE EXPENSE AND WASTE IS INCURRED

BEFORE THE propagandists of the 'new initiative' embark seriously on their plan of action, it would be well to warn them that this plan too, has little chance of success.

It is all very well for the Administrator General to dictate what the needs are for such a 'new initiative' of Namibian parties, and among them he states that the de facto and effective leaders should be involved and that there would have to be maximum participation by all 'cultural' groups, but it is quite another thing to achieve it.

The idea appears to be to take the focus off the interim government (since it is so obviously unacceptable to most), and instead shift the emphasis to the so-called Constitutional Council where all groups could be accommodated. It is then envisaged that a cosy group of most ethnic groups and a broad representation of political parties, could work out a plan of action to ask South Africa for independence, and in so doing, gain 'acceptance' from Africa and the world abroad.

NO NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCE

SUCH A PLAN would not succeed in gaining even national acceptance, since the 'new initiative', like the interim government, is the product of the South African Government and its representatives, and not the people themselves.

Virtually all parties in Namibia, with the exception of the interim government groups, have condemned linkage and called for 435. Why does the interim government not do the same? This would prevent more waste of time and money on 'internal' solutions, and would also test the South African Government's commitment to a Namibia settlement.

If the interim government want to gain credibility, they should associate themselves with the demands of most political groups in this country, namely, the implementation of Resolution 435 NOW.

/13104

CSO: 3400/561

PROPOSED AMENDMENT SAID TO EXCLUDE COURT TEST OF BILL OF RIGHTS

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 5 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Text] Government sources have leaked that an amendment to the interim government's empowering Proclamation has been before the Cabinet and is apparently in the hands of the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, for his signature. This amendment could have the effect of excluding the jurisdiction of the courts to test laws in existence prior to the installation of the interim government against the Bill of Rights.

It is understood that in a case decided earlier this year, the validity of the Terrorism Act was contested on the basis that it offended against the Bill of Rights contained in Proclamation R101, empowering the interim government.

The presiding Judge, Mr Justice Strydom, ruled that laws in existence prior to the installation of the interim government could not be tested in this way.

It was reported recently that in the trial of the State versus Heita and seven others, the Terrorism Act would once again be tested against the Bill of Rights and that a Full Bench of the Supreme Court would be convened to consider whether it would confirm or overturn Mr Justice Strydom's ruling.

Lawyers in the Heita trial confirmed that argument to this effect would be heard on Wednesday.

The Namibian also immediately approached the Secretary of the Cabinet, Mr T A S Boonzaaier, who initially declined to confirm that such a move was proceeding,

but undertook to revert to us after a half an hour. He failed to do so, and subsequent calls to his office revealed he was in urgent consultations with Cabinet Ministers.

A publicity officer for the interim government, Mr Eberhard Hoffmann, subsequently said that Mr Boonzaaier's comment was that he 'does not comment unless the Cabinet has instructed him to do so'.

However, he refused to deny that a proposed amendment to this effect had been discussed or approved of.

Senior Counsel has confirmed to The Namibian that he was involved in the drafting of such an amendment but had not seen the final product, and referred The Namibian to the Secretary of Justice.

At the time of going to press, The Namibian was unable to contact the Secretary of Justice for comment, and not one Cabinet Minister was available to comment on the matter, however certain members and supporters of the interim government, who declined to be named, have expressed disquiet at the proposed amendment.

DTA CALLS FOR WEST TO SUPERVISE ELECTIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Windhoek: The West should intervene in the impasse over Namibia and hold elections in the Territory under the supervision of the major Western powers, the President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Kuaima Riruako, said in Windhoek yesterday.

He said in a statement the people of Namibia had waited too long for the United Nations to settle the dispute.

There was no chance of UN Security Council Resolution 435 being implemented as long as Cuba maintained a military presence in neighbouring Angola.

Mr Riruako said for that reason the ultimate responsibility for Namibia's independence rested solidly with the West, particularly the original five-nation Western Contact Group.

The West had been in control of the allocation of mandates over undeveloped countries after the First World War.

When the mandates were granted most of the member countries on the UN of today

were not yet in existence," Mr Riruako said.

"For that reason the Western countries are in the first place responsible for the independence of Namibia," he added.

The statement said the appeal to the Western countries to take a hand in the Namibian dispute was in line with a resolution by the DTA executive to make direct contact with interested parties, including the Western powers, in an effort to resolve the Namibian issue.

In a separate statement, Mr Riruako said a fuss was being made of Swapo's leader Mr Sam Nujoma's having met six white Namibians in Lusaka at the weekend.

"I talk daily with whites in Namibia," Mr Riruako said.

"We no longer think of such occasions as extraordinary." -

/13104
CSO: 3400/561

REPORT ON TALKS WITH SWAPO LEADERS IN EXILE

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 29 Aug 86 p 11

[Article by Christo Lombard]

[Text]

THE GROUP of five white Namibians who accompanied Mr Anton Lubowski to Lusaka to join the 10th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations Institute for Namibia (UNIN) and to have talks with the Swapo leadership in exile, were not the first non-Swapo members to have crossed this kind of Rubicon.

What apparently was new this time was the fact that these people seemingly had lost their cold water fear to come out publicly with their interest in Swapo and the Institute.

Personally I accepted the invitation without hesitation for various reasons. Firstly, I have become frustrated only to hear about Swapo via one-sided propaganda, while working together every day at the Academy with so many open-faced and Christian Swapo students.

To have turned down the invitation to direct talks with the so-called 'terrorist leaders' would have meant having too little faith and courage to be open to the possible correction of safeguarded opinions - through personal dialogue and the risks involved therein.

At the Academy, where I teach, a number of people have already expressed the need for contact with UNIN for quite some time now. Added to this sudden opportunity of realising this envisaged academic contact was the exciting prospect of personally meeting President Kenneth Kaunda, whose work on Christian humanism I greatly admire; of experiencing Lusaka, the focal point of the African voice of liberation and the southern African diplomatic

link to the international community; and especially of meeting personally with members of the Swapo Executive.

So it happened that on Friday afternoon (August 22) our group was shown around in the Institute, which is quite effectively housed in an old printing house. Various displays, focusing on the work done at UNIN and on aspects of the armed struggle, underlined the educating and conscientising role of this Institute - features which were also stressed in a play 'Without Fear', which was performed in the evening.

Showing us around were students and staff who could hardly believe that their guests were directly from 'home'. At the Institute I met with a number of teaching and research staff, who like all academics worldwide, were interested in what their counterparts were producing (in Namibia).

I am very grateful for the fact that I was supplied without hesitation, with the most relevant publications of the Institute and could on my part undertake to send several research documents from Windhoek to Lusaka. I can frankly state that the amount and quality of research undertaken during the first decade of UNIN's existence is praiseworthy. The Director, Mr Hage Geingob, can feel satisfied with what has been achieved in this time. Of course, the privileged researchers who have the advantage of direct access to primary sources in Namibia will be able to complement certain aspects of the studies undertaken by UNIN, but that is exactly why I personally feel so positive about future contact between the Academy and the Institute.

That however, is a matter that will

have to be dealt with through the formal decision-making channels at both ends.

At the UNIN exposition, I was especially privileged to meet a Swapo chaplain, Reverend 'Katalia' Haikali, who showed me photographs of his church and congregation in the refugee camp Nyango, where some 10 000 Namibians live in exile. Talking to him one was impressed by his faith and hope in encountering the hardships of a war for independence.

On Saturday August 23, we sat through a four hour programme in celebration of the Institute's 10th anniversary, at which occasion President Kaunda launched the Comprehensive Study (of more than 1000 pages), 'Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development', completed shortly before the celebrations.

This really is an impressive study, culminating out of all the work done at UNIN within all relevant fields of development: economics, agriculture, natural resources, wildlife, tourism, mining, energy, transport, housing, education, culture, health, labour, science, law etc.

During his speech at the packed Mulungushi Hall President Kaunda surprised all by calling forward his 'guests from Namibia' to be introduced - an exercise which set loose quite a lot of emotion, especially after the lack of understanding of the Western powers had been exposed, in a fiery speech by Reverend Jesse Jackson from the USA, and after Mr Sam Nujoma had accused the USA, the UK and Federal Republic of Germany of opposing Namibian independence by col-

laborating with South Africa.

President Kaunda impressed our 'delegation' with his straightforward Christian approach to politics with the emphasis on neighbourly love and the brotherhood of man, all men being equally created in the image of the God of Love. He got very upset when he indicated how South Africa's total disregard of these basic human perspectives could still lead to a terrible blood-bath in the whole southern Africa region.

After the celebration programme we met at President Kaunda's State House with the Swapo delegation, consisting of Mr Sam Nujoma, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya and Mr David Shimvino. The atmosphere was friendly, the talks were frank and wide-ranging, and I believe very informative for both sides. It is difficult simply to summarise what has been said, and of course all the crucial questions could not be dealt with adequately.

I will only be able to focus on some relevant issues in an abbreviated question-answer form.

Question: Why can Swapo not join the interim government in negotiating independence?

Answer: Because that would really jeopardise the only internationally acceptable and approved modus operandi to immediate independence: Resolution 435. To play along with the 'puppet government' would mean playing into the hands of the South African 'masters' who alone have the real power to set Namibia free and who will then have even more leverage to 'shift the furniture around' (with the Cuban linkage, the priority of first drawing up a constitution etc), with the effect of the Namibian issue dropping even further down on the international agenda. That is why the armed struggle must be kept up until such time as the South African Government agrees to free, fair and supervised elections, according to Resolution 435, without further ado. Swapo has time and again indicated their willingness to sign a ceasefire for immediate implementation of this internationally accepted Resolution, but it is the South Africans who believe the myth of first eliminating Swapo.

Question: What would an independent Namibia under a Swapo government look like and do whites have a place

there?

Answer: Although Swapo is presently engaged in thorough analyses of the needs and priorities that will need attention in a post-independence Namibia, there are no blueprints being developed. First priority is independence, elections and the drawing up of a constitution. Then it will be left to the elected National Assembly to develop national strategies and policies - which will ipso facto rely on studies already undertaken. In that sense Namibia (in comparison with so many other African countries) will be in the privileged position of having a fully prepared and trained administration, immediately after independence.

Swapo has no inclination of chasing away whites; on the contrary, all patriotic Namibians who can help building up one common nationhood will be more than welcome.

Neither is it Swapo's intention to confiscate private property or to nationalise productive units. What will receive priority attention is the living conditions of deprived people: food, shelter, education and health, and also work, will have to be supplied to the masses who suffered for so long under colonial circumstances. The government will surely have to intervene in situations where under- or over-exploitation of Namibian resources are clearly taking place. Swapo is no marxist organisation, it simply uses the available help to set free the Namibian people to determine their own destiny democratically.

Our delegation expressed our amazement that Swapo did not go to greater trouble to develop itself as a party with this kind of political programme that we could discuss with the leadership so openly. Here I can only agree with Mrs (Annchen) Parkhouse that one would really like to see more Namibians talking with Swapo leaders to gain their own independent impressions.

My personal impressions of this visit to Lusaka will not be complete if I did not acknowledge that a number of questions still remain, which I hope can be tackled in another round. Although, I must immediately add that I wonder whether one could expect an adequate answer in a situation where war, spies, counter-spies and propaganda is rampant.

In my own mind three serious questions still linger on:

* I have been impressed by the depth of expertise and leadership in the higher Swapo ranks, but even so I have to ask this question hesitatingly: Is the Swapo leadership not too much of an elitist character? Acknowledging Swapo's overwhelming grassroots support, one wonders whether the Swapo leadership can really keep up grassroots contact with the suffering people, also those affected directly through the war? Some people I admire for their community work, have the impression that the leadership is not doing enough to launch, support or incorporate educational and development activities undertaken by independent initiatives in the country. Surely we must 'do what our hands find to do', also in the meantime - we cannot simply wait for independence as the final solution to all the pressing problems facing our people.

* The last question links up with my own personal hangup about violence. I know that one cannot simply say (with an easily-pacified pacifist mind): *anything* is better than violence! But: has this war not taken too high a toll as yet? Has the internal Swapo offensive not failed in accompanying the armed struggle with responsible non-violent campaigns and actions - protests without which the 'comrades' up north may very well keep on dying in vain for quite some time?

A final question remains, aimed at the five whites who went for these talks with Swapo. Have we been taken for a ride? Are we merely part of a Swapo publicity stunt? Do we only want to ensure our own safety in the future Swapo-dominated Namibia?

This is a question everyone will have to answer for him or herself, and which only the future can judge properly. Of course, we could have been very naive and misled, although we sincerely do not think so. My critical remarks are also based on the open-minded and critical approach I encountered in our discussions. If we are misled, I admit it will be a sad thing.

But I want to pose a counter question: will it not be a more tragic thing if all those whites and other Namibians who merely rely on mass media propaganda wake up one day to realise that they have been misled by the Namibian Muzorewas and that they were delaying real liberation?

/13104

CSO: 3400/559

COLUMNIST ANTICIPATES INCREASED CAMPAIGN AGAINST SWAPO

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 29 Aug 86 p 11

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Text]

IT IS WITH INCREDULITY that one observes how the pro-interim government clique 'celebrates' Namibia Day. In London the right-wing International Society for Human Rights, chose Namibia Day to publish a report; also in London what is known as the Namibia Independence Committee, run by a known anti-Swapo personality issues a propagandistic statement, while in the pro-interim government media locally, absolutely no coverage is given to the Namibia Day celebrations in Katutura over the weekend.

CALL FOR SWABC POLICY STATEMENT

IT WOULD BE of great interest to Namibians to know precisely what the policy code of the SWABC is, for instance.

While they give absolutely no coverage to the Swapo rally in Katutura on Sunday (thus effectively 'blacking-out' such news to viewers and listeners in the country), they interview General George Meiring, head of the SWATF, on Swapo 'atrocities'.

At the same time they show their bias by screening only footage of the Herero Red Flag Day in Okahandja.

Then they give coverage to an organisation (the so-called Namibia Independence Committee, in this instance), run by the brother of interim government Minister, Mr Andreas Shipanga, in London, merely on the grounds that it is 'anti-Swapo' in content.

And they give prominence to the International Society for Human Rights, known to be a right-wing, pro-interim government institution.

THEIR TEMERITY WITH REGARD TO HUMAN RIGHTS

THE SOCALLED Namibia Independence Committee, chaired by Mr Paul Shipanga, has the temerity, in its declaration of intent, to state: 'That we are firmly resolved that any future government of Namibia should function within the provisions of a Bill of Rights ...'

What about the present interim government, whose record of observance of fundamental human rights is a sad one indeed.

But like all Mr Sean Cleary's propagandists abroad, the concern is only with a *future* government and not with the present one.

The so-called International Society for Human Rights also praises the interim government referring to its 'growing respect for fundamental human rights ...'

Growing respect? One either respects human rights or one does not, and despite the fact that their report deals with 'Namibia and Human Rights', I am prepared to wager that it contains not one word on atrocities and human rights violations within the country, but is concerned only with anti-Swapo propaganda.

AND BACK TO THE SWABC AND ITS 'NEWS'

WE CHALLENGE the SWABC, and its Board, to produce for public scrutiny, a policy statement, if they have one.

One can be sure that such a policy statement recommends coverage only for pro-interim government groups and parties, and rejects those opposed to the status quo.

The SWABC is accountable, in the first instance, to the listeners and viewers they serve, and not to their 'bosses' in the Tintenpalast. They are funded with taxpayers money, and despite their propaganda to the contrary, the majority of those taxpayers do not share their political preference.

It should not be too difficult for them to try and establish whether those anti-Swapo groups they so freely give coverage to, have any organisational base whatsoever. When propaganda takes preference over news coverage, it is a sorry state of affairs indeed.

And listeners to Afrikaans and English services on the radio are not as badly off as those tuning in to indigenous services, where the propaganda is at its worst.

AND THE SELF-STYLED NATIONALISTS AT HOME?

AND WHAT did the self-styled nationalists and so-called socialists back home have to say on the occasion of Namibia Day?

Not one word. A pall of silence hung over the Tintenpalast, and those groups and parties which in former years would issue statements to commemorate that day.

Their so-called principles abandoned to the winds. Instead of commemorating the lives of those Namibians lost in the armed struggle, they instead choose to step up the anti-Swapo propaganda, and to further exacerbate division.

Putting General Meiring on the TV screen to talk about Swapo 'terrorists' should adequately show Namibians where the interim government stands, and should provide the country with the evidence that they are truly gripped by pro-South Africa fervour, having conveniently forgotten the Namibians who have lost their lives.

NO INTENTIONS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

THEIR ATTITUDE should also show Namibians that they can forget about an internationally-acceptable settlement while the interim government is in power. They can forget about true observance of fundamental human rights, and they can forget about impartiality, from the interim government and its agencies, including the SWABC. They can anticipate instead an increased anti-Swapo campaign which will only serve to make reconciliation impossible and exacerbate civil war conditions in this country.

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CSO: 3400/559

HIEMSTRA SAYS OVAMBOS, SWAPO SUPPORT MUST BE DEALT WITH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The overwhelming numerical superiority of the Owambo-speaking people and strong support for Swapo in the north was a reality Namibian politicians had to come to terms with.

Any attempt to either ignore or dilute the power of Swapo and Kalangula supporters would backfire, Mr Justice Hiemstra, chairman of the Constitutional Council, said at the opening of the Otjiwarongo Agricultural Show this week.

Judge Hiemstra warned that the exclusion of the Christian Democratic Action Party of Mr Peter Kalangula and other internal parties from the present government was a serious weakness of the present system.

"Mr Kalangula represents the nationalism of the Owambos while at the same time he cannot be identified as a Swapo sympathiser as some seem to think," he said.

The same applied to the churches and youth movements and any other groupings not part of Swapo.

Swapo was generally seen even among moderate politicians as a key factor in Namibian politics - as the party without which no constitutional proposal or future settlement could survive in the long

run, the Judge said.

At the same time, while Swapo could not win the war it was also the one party which could put an end to it.

It was therefore both essential to write a constitution which would be acceptable to them in principle while at the same time uniting those parties opposed to Swapo.

All attempts should be made to defeat Swapo under an internationally supervised election.

To prevent misunderstandings, Judge Hiemstra pointed out that all the indicators pointed to Swapo being a Marxist organisation which received most of its support from the East.

"But it is the internal wing of which we are thinking".

They are a substantial part of our population and they maintain they are looking for a democratic constitution.

"If they want to take part in the writing of such a constitution and then take part as an ordinary political party in an election on the basis of such a constitution, that is all we ask."

HOPES DASHED THAT NATION WOULD ESCAPE SANCTIONS

Western Diplomats Quoted

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] A short surge of hope that Namibia could escape sanctions imposed on South Africa have been dashed by statements from Western diplomats.

The rash of speculation over a possible exclusion from sanctions was triggered by a remark by a senior West German foreign office official, Mr Wolfgang Gertz, made at last weekend's 'Interessengemeinschaft' congress.

He said in answer to a question that the Bonn government had never explicitly mentioned Namibia in connection with sanctions.

Pressed for a more unambiguous commitment by The Advertiser the following day, Mr Gertz repeated that "Namibia was never officially mentioned in the context of the sanctions debate in West Germany."

Asked whether this meant that the Bonn government would propose the exclusion of Namibia from sanctions, Mr Gertz retorted "that's not what I said."

Further enquiries by The Advertiser among British and American sources, brought a more definite 'No'.

The inclusion or exclusion of Namibia has never been discussed in London, that IS true," said a well-informed British source. "But that does

not mean the Western Five can be expected to offer Namibia a special deal.

Echoing The Advertiser's lead three weeks ago which was headlined NAMIBIA: NO CHANCE OF ESCAPE FROM SANCTIONS, American diplomats were explicit in their pessimism on the issue.

As was the case with other foreign affairs officials, they showed sympathy for the Namibian situation and felt a good case could be made for the separate and different treatment of Namibia and a protection from a punishment aimed at South Africa.

But at the same time they saw no chance that South Africa would be granted an escape hatch from sanctions through Namibia.

The RSA would be offered an easy route for sanctions busting if Namibia with its South Africa harbour of Walvis Bay was open to trade without any restrictions.

Diplomats said it was unlikely Namibia would get separate treatment from South Africa until after independence.

Shipanga: Namibia Should Not Suffer

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] It would be a grave injustice to let Namibia suffer for the sins of its neighbour by including the Territory in comprehensive sanctions aimed at punishing South Africa for its apartheid policies

This was said by Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Andreas Shipanga, last night at the Atlas Copco Industrial Reporting Award ceremonies.

Addressing the prestigious event attended by leading members of Windhoek's business and media community, Mr Shipanga asked whether Namibia would receive the same sort of international aid the Frontline States asked for.

Surely Namibia would also suffer the effects of sanctions and deserved to be compensated.

"While the international community is pressuring South Africa to abolish apart-

heid, legalise the ANC, end the state of emergency and release Nelson Mandela, Namibia had a very different record.

"Apart from AG 8 we have turned our backs on apartheid and blacks are involved in governing the Territory with universal franchise accepted even by the National Party.

"No political parties are banned in Namibia, there is no state of emergency and we

have released 60 political detainees and 23 prisoners - that is a fact," Mr Shipanga said.

"Also we do not have a one-party state and the dismal sort of human rights record that

many of the Frontline States show - instead we have a Bill of Rights which is part of the legislation empowering the Transitional Government."

On Namibian industry, Mr Shipanga said the government would soon pass new legislation for the mining industry and that the days were over when Namibians sat back and watched others reap the wealth of the country.

Outside investors were looking at the stability in the Territory and increasingly finding it a desirable investment target.

Good news could be expected on the investment front in the near future.

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CSO: 3400/564

CREATION OF MINERAL MARKETING CORPORATION URGED

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 29 Aug 86 p 9

[Text] NAMIBIA IS endowed with substantial mineral resources. In addition to the high current levels of mineral production, the territory has huge mineral reserves. In recent years, minerals have accounted for almost half of GDP, and about 85 percent of the total exports. Tax receipts from this source constitute about half of the estimated government revenue. Mineral sales including uranium amounted to R869.6 million in 1980. Mineral exports have earned a steady stream of foreign exchange for the South African Reserve Bank - equivalent to almost a quarter of South Africa's own non-gold mineral exports in the 1960s. By 1985, about 23 000 people were employed in the mining sector, accounting for about 6 percent of total wage employment including domestic service. Due to the capital intensive nature of its operations, the mining sector is a relatively small generator of employment.

The mining industry is divided into four major branches, viz. diamonds, uranium, base metals and industrial minerals. With the exception of industrial minerals, each of these branches is dominated by one large company - Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM) in diamonds; Rio Tinto Zinc (RTZ) in uranium, and Tsumeb Corporation in base metals. These three companies account for 90 percent of production in terms of value. All three are South African controlled - two controlled by the Anglo-American/De Beers group and one by the South African state - and all three involve major transnational corporations (TNCs). Other western corporations have been involved in prospecting or mining - and still more in processing of Namibian minerals in violation of the 1974 United Nations Decree Number 1 for the Protection of Natural Resources of Namibia.

Namibia's mines have provided very high surpluses to TNCs and other foreign economic interests. In return for the support the TNCs give to the illegal administration regime, they are taxed considerably less than in other African countries. Rossing Corporation for example, was allowed to pay no tax at all for five years until its profits equalled the capital invested in the mine.

Foreign ownership of the mining sector has therefore resulted in a high outflow of wealth from Namibia in the form of externalisation of profits, dividends, interest payments, capital transfers and other remittances. These outflows of wealth have resulted in the massive gap between the GDP and GNP of the territory, demonstrating that Namibian wealth is drained out of the country to the detriment of its people.

Proved and provable reserves of gem diamonds available in Namibia may be up to 30 million carats. In addition, it is estimated that there are up to 30 000 carats of industrial stones in the territory.

Diamond production in the territory is currently carried out by CDM which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. De Beers is, in turn, effectively a part of the Anglo American Group. CDM, via these connections, is linked to the mining and mining finance companies throughout the world.

The only operating uranium mine in Namibia is Rossing Uranium Ltd. The mine, developed in defiance of Decree Number 1 of the UN Council for Namibia, is operated by RTZ. In 1980, the ownership of Rossing Uranium Ltd was as follows: Rio Tinto (UK) 46.5 percent; Industrial Development Corporation (South Africa) 13.2 percent; Rio Algom Mines Ltd (Canada) 10.0

percent; Total (France) 10.0 percent; General Mining and Finance Company (South Africa) 6.8 percent; and others 13.5 percent.

Tsumeb Corporation produces 90 percent of the base metals (cadmium, copper, lead and zinc). Other minerals produced include beryllium, lithium, manganese, tin, tungsten and vanadium. Currently the Tsumeb Corporation owns six base metal mines at Tsumeb, Asis East, Asis West, Kombat, Otjihase and Matchless. IN 1982 the Anglo-American Group of companies (which includes de Beers) took a major interest in Tsumeb through the Gold Fields of South Africa while the Newmont and BP Minerals International holdings remained unchanged. Nord and Elf Aquitaine are exploring Kojeka copper deposits.

Known, proved, probable and possible reserves of copper ores amount to 680 000 tonnes.

Proved, probable and possible reserves of tin in Namibia amount to about 120 000 tonnes while those of zinc are about 1.3 million tonnes. In 1982 total tin and zinc production was 1000 tonnes and 32 000 tonnes respectively. In addition, beryllium, bismuth, cadmium, gallium, iron, lithium, germanium, vanadium, molybdenum, tantalum, rubidium, tellurium, tungsten and manganese are mined.

Industrial minerals in Namibia also have a large potential and include arsenic, common salt, feldspar, fluoride, phosphorous, rare earth, selenium, sulphur, trona etc.

The most explored coal deposits are between Aranos and the Botswana border where exploration suggests the availability of around 600 million tonnes. Namibia's prospects for an economic gas field at present appear higher than those of petroleum. The Kudu gas field is most promising. The oil potential exists in a number of areas including the Nossob Basin, the Etosha Pan and off the mouth of the Orange River.

In the post-independence era, one of the first priorities of the government should be to initiate prospecting and exploration aimed at finding new deposits of copper, lead, higher grades of uranium and viable sources of gas, coal, oil and other minerals.

The government should be responsible for the rational exploitation and use of mineral resources and should formulate policies and administrative rules on acquiring mining licences, as well as providing incentives for the acceleration of prospecting, legal provisions setting out the relations between the government and the mining sector, and the

broad conditions under which domestic and foreign financial resources and technical assistance could be required.

The ministry responsible for mining and mineral resources should set up a strong and well-staffed planning department with the prime responsibility of ensuring that the ministry efficiently and effectively plans and coordinates the development of the mining industry in accordance with national policy objectives and strategies.

The government's policy towards foreign investment should be flexible, involving both nationalisation and welcoming participation in joint venture projects. Foreign companies often wish to retain a strong hold over the management of a mine whatever the ownership arrangement. In general, the government should leave detailed exploration of the mineral resources to organisations with adequate expertise. On the other hand, it should formulate policies which provide the climate for participation of the would be investors. The Department of Geological Survey should assist in the provision of the necessary data for prospecting.

A rational and flexible tax regime for the mining sector will be necessary. The tax regime should examine carefully such fiscal provisions as licence fees, state lease (royalties), company tax, dividend remittance tax and export tax. Introduction of a tax regime policy which applies specific conditions and incentives for each mine within a general legal framework may be the best approach.

Government support for and participating in financing mining development should take place when development of certain minerals is undertaken. The government may pay for part of the infrastructure required to open the area eg. in respect of transport, water, power supply etc. In some cases the government may want to pay part of the exploration costs. Any such allocation of public funds should be based on careful assessment of the viability, profitability and social benefits of the projects.

The government should consider setting up a Mineral Revenue Stabilisation Fund. High income in boom years should be channelled into this fund to be administered by the government for use exclusively for productive investment or to stabilise basic services in subsequent years of low mineral revenue.

The government should consider the introduction of labour intensive mining in order to facilitate the establishment of small mining ventures in the form of cooperatives. Such a policy should assist in increasing employment prospects in

the country.

The government of independent Namibia must ensure that diamonds, uranium, and base metal mining are given the necessary assistance to continue production. This requires two main moves. First, arrangements on a stand-by basis, will be needed to replace management teams which may be pulled out by the outgoing illegal regime. Second, arrangements will be needed to secure the procurement of necessary inputs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The government should create a ministry of mines and energy and certain public enterprises including a Mineral Marketing Corporation and a diamond valuing company. One of the responsibilities of the ministry should be to set up a strong planning department to prepare plans and coordinate the development of the mining industry in accordance with the national policy objectives and strategies.

2. A parastatal organisation should be established to assist the state in sectoral planning, coordination, supervision, and overall implementation of the mining policy in relation to public enterprise, including joint ventures, marketing, procurement, and training, and in respect of private mining enterprises as well. This should be an umbrella organisation of the affiliates within which existing and new companies should be integrated to carry out the following activities:

- (a) state participation in mining and mineral resource development;
- (b) preparation of feasibility studies and promotion of projects;
- (c) coordination of mineral resources and industrial development for the benefit of other ministries responsible for the manufacturing and energy industries;
- (d) advising the relevant ministries on the financing of mineral resource development;
- (e) initiating and reviewing corporate plans and annual budgets for private enterprise and joint venture companies and monitoring their performances on a regular basis;
- (f) establishing and carrying out a manpower and training coordination programme for the entire mining sector;
- (g) coordinating job descriptions for all group companies;

(h) coordinating and reviewing procurement and marketing policies and practices of all mining companies with a view to setting up a public sector marketing enterprise, and

(i) ensuring that policies of the government regarding mining and mineral development, within the context of the development of the national economy as a whole, are implemented.

3. A decision should be made on appropriate new ownership and control arrangements in respect to the three main mining units.

4. Mineral legislation should be enacted in respect to (a) ownership of mineral rights and procedures, fees for granting of prospecting and mining licences and (b) the fiscal and financial regime for mining enterprises.

5. The government should develop analytical, technical and negotiating capacity to operate the legislation and the goals embodied in it, first, in a sectoral ministry and, second, in a sectoral coordinating public enterprise unit (which would have the operating level public enterprises and joint ventures as subsidiaries).

6. Namibians should be identified for training for the most critical professional, managerial, legal and other posts.

7. A training programme should be devised and launched to upgrade serving Namibian personnel and to begin implementation of the goal of Namibianisation of the middle and high level personnel.

8. Steps should be taken to identify and begin the development of replacement base metal mines and developing an exploration and development strategy including that for the hydrocarbons.

9. A comprehensive programme of geological mapping should be undertaken.

10. The government should encourage the development of linkages between mining and other sectors. Such linkages should include the establishment of plans to produce essential mine inputs, including construction materials, simple tools, explosives and some complex equipment and machinery.

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CSO: 3400/559

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

NUMBER OF REFUGEES --The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has reported that as of January this year official estimates indicated that the refugee population in Zambia totalled 96,500. In its publication, "UNHCR fact sheet", the Commission said that of this figure, 75,000 are Angolans who have settled spontaneously in the Western (55,000) and North-Western (about 8,000) Provinces. Other Angolans, totalling 12,000 live in the Maheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements. The report also says there are 9,500 Zaireans settled spontaneously in the North-Western and Puapula Provinces. The country also hosts some 7,000 Namibians registered with SWAPO, some 3,000 South Africans registered with the ANC, and about 2,500 urban refugees of various nationalities. In 1985 there was an influx of about 9,000 Mozambicans in the Eastern Province who were benefiting from an emergency project implemented by the Zambian Red Cross, the report says. It also added that an assistance programme primarily in the area of agriculture has also been established to meet the needs of the spontaneously settled refugees. With UNHCR participation, the report says, the government has conducted an extensive registration exercise to issue identity cards to all refugees to help safeguard their rights. The whole southern Africa region, says the report, has 272,000 refugees at January 31st and repeated military attacks on refugees in the region continue to pose grave threats to their security. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Aug 86 p 36] /13104

CSO: 3400/565

AWB REFUSES TO DISBAND BRANDWAG UNITS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 86 p 10

[Article by Gerhard Grobler]

[Text] AFRIKANER Weerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche yesterday made it clear that the far Right-wing organisation would not bow to increasing Government pressure to disband its growing "Brandwag" home defence units.

And in an interview in Pretoria Mr Terre-Blanche claimed that growing numbers of National Party members were supporting the Brandwag.

He stressed, however, that Brandwag units would only "go into action" if the security forces in any particular area were either not available or not yet on the scene.

Mr Terre-Blanche told the Citizen that members of other political parties — "and especially the National Party" — increasingly wanted to become part of an organised defence structure over and above party political affiliations.

When asked to comment on a statement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in which he warned on possible clashes between the Brandwag in the Eastern Transvaal and the Defence Force, Mr Terre-Blanche said he thought General Malan's statement was "ill-considered".

He denied that the Brandwag, which he said already had branches countrywide, worked in opposition to the security forces. He said the body wanted to create conditions in which the security forces could fulfil their task effectively.

On the Eastern Transvaal, he said that if there were problems, General Malan should reassess the overall security situation in the area.

"Brandwag units were on stand-by throughout the recent unrest and will continue to do so," he said.

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OFS'S NATIONAL PARTY LEADER COMPARES ANC, AWB

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 86 p 15

[Text]

— The ANC and the Afrikanerweerstandsbeweging (AWB) had a parallel goal — to make South Africa ungovernable — the leader of the Orange Free State National Party, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

He opened the party's 73rd congress and said that although the AWB's effort appeared to be farcical, they were nonetheless dangerous, and would result in the same destination for South Africa sought by the communists and the ANC — the destruction of the State.

Mr Coetsee, who along with his executive was unanimously re-elected, said that "the new voice" of the Federal Congress had been aired by the Transvaal leader, Mr F W de Klerk, on the issue of group rights.

In this regard the congress had given a clear message:

"The challenge is to balance group rights with individual rights and to find a new set of values and norms that apply.

"This is the sound of a new voice which must be

broadcast effectively," he said.

"The desire of the National Party Government is not to dominate or to suppress, but to govern South Africa with justice," he said.

He said on Republic Day the AWB had distributed pamphlets at the Voortrekker Monument rally entitled "Manifesto of the Transvaal Separatists".

This pamphlet indicated that the so-called separatists would put up partyless candidates in elections against even Right-wing parties such as the HNP and CP. Once a candidate won a seat it would be considered free from the rest of the Republic on second and third tier government levels.

"In other words these separatists wish to use the election mechanism to win seats and then refuse to submit to the authority of the State.

"On second and third tier such conquered areas are to be governed according to the rules of the separatists.

"They will therefore create alternative government structures.

"Who are these separatists? Who else but the AWB in disguise?" Mr Coetsee asked.

It was a ludicrous but very dangerous concept, he said. It was dangerous because it set parallel goals to those of the ANC, who wanted to make South Africa ungovernable.

The ANC also wanted to free certain areas from Central Government control and would, once South Africa was "ungovernable", establish a government in exile that would gain recognition as representing those second and third tier government zones that had been "freed".

The leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, was presenting himself as a new Moses with his slogan of "Let my people go."

It should be noted that Chief Albert Luthuli, former leader of the ANC, had also given his autobiography the title of "Let my people go".

The AWB was also trying to create the impression that it could take over the role of the security forces through its "rowdy militancy", as a

columnist had described it.

It had been reported that on May 25 this year the AWB had sent a threatening telex to the ANC warning that it would not be allowed to gain a foothold in South Africa.

"The meaning of these AWB actions is that they appropriate to themselves the authority of the Central Government and present themselves as a government within the State in communicating with South Africa's enemies. — Sapa.

/13104
CSO: 3400/571

NEW 'ORDERLY URBANIZATION' SEEN WORSE THAN PASS LAWS

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 28 Aug-10 Sep 86 p 7

[Text]

INFLUX control, which has historically been the subject of widespread resistance, ranging from peaceful protest to violent confrontation, has undergone yet another transformation.

The first followed the Riekert Commission report in 1979. The second and most recent has been what the government has widely publicised as the "scrapping" of the infamous pass laws.

"Orderly Urbanisation", which is to replace the racist influx control laws, has, however, been described as more brutal than the pass laws ever were.

Evidence to support these claims can be found in strong allegations made recently of state complicity in the recent Crossroads violence and the bulldozing of squatter camps under the cover of darkness.

And for some sections of the urban African population, "Orderly Urbanisation" has led to a worsening of the situation.

They have, ironically enough, lost the limited protection that was af-

forded them by Section 10. The direct implication of this, for example, is that rent boycotters can be evicted under the squatting and trespassing laws that now apply to urban residents as well.

These laws, which were extended to include urban residents following the PC report, are designed to effectively force people to join the urbanisation process on the outlying peripheries.

These developments have fuelled widespread suspicions which in turn have led to a far more sober look at the government's Orderly Urbanisation strategy.

The liberal mass media hastily welcomed it and proclaimed that racist pass laws were dead.

THE NEW NATION, however, spoke to William Cobbett, research fellow at the Wits University's sociology department. He has conducted extensive research into controlled urbanisation.

"To adequately answer the question," Cobbett points out, "one has to examine the

nature of pass laws and the Riekert Commission, and what was achieved by these two strategies.

"The key question to ask is: Has influx control been lifted and in what way, and to what extent are African people freer than they were, say six months ago?"

"The pass laws were essentially violent and affected close to 17-million people. They have criminalised entire generations of South Africans," he says.

It was explicitly racist in its implementation, primarily affecting African men and women.

It was also more than just racist — it was an ideological tool used in the defence of some notion of white supremacy.

One of its prime functions was to differentiate between Africans deemed "necessary labour" for economic growth and to expel the rest to a marginal existence of poverty and often starvation in reserves the government calls independent or self-governing states.

The pass laws did not distinguish between

urban and rural workers.

The first decisive break from this set of pass laws came with the Riekert Commission report in 1979 following the 1976 urban uprisings.

The Commission recommended that Section 10(1) (a), (b) and (c) rights be extended to urban Africans to strengthen the barriers against Section 10 (1) (d) migrants.

At the same time the state had conceived a new system of urban government in the form of the Black Local Authorities (BLA), which were vital to the success of Riekert's strategy of controlling the movement of people.

But the reality that emerged following the establishment of the BLA was very different. Far from uplifting the living standards in townships, the local authorities served only to increase the fiscal burden of already impoverished black locations.

Migrants from the rural areas neighbouring some of the industrial centres continued to commute to work daily.

Even employers in some areas stopped making the distinction between urban Section 10 (1) (a), (b) and (c) workers on the one hand and migrant Section 10 (1) (c) workers on the other. According to Cobbett, an estimated 56 percent of all rural people may be classified "urban".

The Riekert strategy was beginning to fail.

Trade unions also started organising across the Section 10 divide, knocking another dent into the battered Riekert

strategy.

The government had nevertheless succeeded in moving millions of people from where they were to where it wanted them to be.

Between the period 1964 when the influx control laws were most strictly applied, to 1979 when Riekert emerged onto the scene, more than 3-million people had been moved.

This programme of relocation had been carried out alongside massive expulsion of black labour from white farms following intensive mechanisation.

At the same time there began an elaborate re-drawing of white SA's boundaries. Overnight, hundreds of thousands who had merely been travelling to work — inside SA — by bus, were transformed into a new breed of cross-border commuters. They were no longer regarded as urban Africans.

In short well over 3,5-million people were not where they had been 20 years ago. Some were forcibly removed to homelands. For others the homelands literally came to them — via a pencil line on a map.

The state therefore already seemed to have the population where it wanted it, both literally and figuratively. Geographically this assumption might be true. Politically, it definitely is not.

The white paper on Orderly Urbanisation is meant to preserve these achievements through what appears to be a racially neutral strategy.

As in the case of influx control through pass laws, people will

not be allowed to settle anywhere. And to control people moving into the "wrong" area, or to stop an area growing too fast, local authorities in the form of Regional Services Councils (RSC), will be given powers to control settlement patterns.

To this end the RSC's will employ legislation like the Slums Act and the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act.

An example of this operation in practice, is the bulldozing of shacks in Kabah near Uitenhage and the removal of residents to Kwa-Nobuhle. The operation was carried out in terms of the Orderly Urbanisation policy.

The Crossroads violence and removals to Khayelitsha, as well as the Winterveld removals, can be linked to this policy.

And the number of examples will increase as the policy takes hold.

The definition of the term foreigners and their treatment in terms of the white paper is another feature of the state's revised policy of controlled urbanisation.

It extends the definition of foreign workers to include the TBVC areas. This allows it to repatriate thousands of "redundant or surplus" workers to the homelands.

To further enforce its control over the free movement of people, the government has also threatened to slap heavy fines on employers hiring "foreigners" who do not have recognised work permits.

In sum then, nothing has really changed.

NEW BREED OF COMRADES SPREAD TERROR IN PORT ELIZABETH TOWNSHIPS

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 30 Aug 86 p 10

[Text]

A NEW breed of "comrades" has risen from the troubled townships around Port Elizabeth following the wave of arrests and detentions of community leaders, a Weekend Post investigation shows.

Residents describe the new breed as "hooligans and thieves", whose only motives are to spread violence and achieve personal gain.

The original "comrades" — now differentiating themselves from the new groups by calling themselves "civilised comrades" — remain attached to the "street committees", which, in turn, are affiliated to "people's organisations".

The new gangs have no affiliation whatsoever and do as they like, residents say.

The "civilised comrades" maintain that their role continues to be keeping order in the townships, tracing thieves and fighting crime.

But residents believe the new groups who call themselves "comrades" are thugs whose aim is to jeopardise the work done by people's organisations.

A number of incidents have occurred, particularly in Kwazakele, in the last

three weeks, the most common being the rape and murder of young women on their way to work in the early hours of the morning.

One of the most horrifying incidents blamed on the new element was the petrol-bombing of the Zwile home of the well-known "Good Samaritan" social worker, Mrs Albertina Dlanjwa, who devoted her life to the poor.

She died from her injuries.

There have also been cases of "civilised comrades" being asked by shopkeepers to guard their premises against the hooligans, who forced owners to give money for so-called funerals.

An 18-year-old Soweto youth who claimed to be a member of the "civilised comrades" said he had joined the group to maintain order and peace among the residents, because, "I am the father of tomorrow".

The second of two sons, he said he came from a well-off family — his father is a clerk and leading sports administrator.

He is a pupil at one of the high schools closed at present because of boycotts.

The youth said the "civilised comrades" were made up of both sexes aged 10 years and upwards — not necessarily youths.

"They belong to groups whose aim is to maintain order and peace among themselves.

"They still obey the order by the people's organisations that residents should clear the streets after nine o'clock in the evening.

"How then can we be involved in night robberies?" asked the youth, who insists that the hooligans calling themselves "comrades" are responsible for the increasing crime wave in the townships.

Another "comrade", a 16-year-old Standard Three boy living in the shanty township of Soweto, said his mother was a domestic worker and he had joined the "civilised comrades" when he had nothing to do after school.

A 46-year-old Kwazakele man — one of many older members of the "civilised comrades" — said groups like his had done much worthwhile work for the residents.

He told of being in a group which questioned his son, who allegedly stole a man's car, two weeks ago near Seyisi Street in Kwa-

zakele.

Members of the street committee set out to trace the youths, one of whom was found hiding in a wardrobe in a house in Kwanobuhle, near Uitenhage, and another found near the scene of the alleged theft.

The car was recovered and the youths were told by the street committee to obey their parents "because obedience and respect are what a nation is built on".

The father said he saw nothing wrong with people trying to administer law and order to bring about peace among themselves.

"This method of maintaining order has been meted out by the Xhosas before and it brought out good results of peace and tranquility to their nation."

He said jailing youths caused them to become "hardened criminals".

Traditional methods could be more effective in dealing with less serious

crimes and domestic troubles.

"It is not customary for your wife to report you to the police when you assault her.

"What would happen is that relatives would summon the man and hand out punishment, normally by handing over money to the wife's father.

"If the woman was found to have been the cause of the trouble, she would be ordered to stay in her home."

He said the street committees had been formed to make people aware of how they could benefit by returning to their traditional way of living.

But he pointed out that in cases of more serious crimes, it was accepted that the police had to take over.

At Veeplaas, Weekend Post met five teenage "comrades".

Three said they were working, one was unem-

ployed and one was still at school, although he was not attending at present.

All claimed residents were aware there was a new brand of gangsters robbing people under the pretext of being "comrades".

The new groups were succeeding in their crimes as they operated at night and early morning while most of the residents were indoors, obeying street committee instructions not to go out to shops and shebeens, which have been instructed to close at 9pm.

Residents' greatest fear at present is of escalating crime.

● The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Eddie Everson, said the South African Police was well aware of all of the activities of the so-called "comrades".

"That some are more civilised than others is however a debatable point," he said.

The Bureau for Information in Pretoria declined to comment.

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CSO: 3400/563

PERCY QOBOZA CRITICIZES SOWETO'S NEW DIRECTOR OF HOUSING

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 31 Aug 86 p 4

[Commentary by Percy Qoboza in Percy's Itch column]

[Text]

MAYBE the time has come for Soweto town clerk Nico Malan to grab his new director of housing, Del Kevan, put her on his lap and gently explain to her the REALITY of the Soweto situation.

She's just arrived - with a polluted mind from the stern racism of Pretoria and the Ivory Tower arrogance of Randburg - and has already become more part of the problem, in the rent boycott controversy, than the solution.

There are intelligent ways in which the rent boycott deadlock can be tackled, but hers is not one of them. She is very insulting and patronising towards black people in general.

In an interview published this week in a daily newspaper, she tried to portray herself as the Margaret Thatcher of Soweto. If it weren't for the dangerous climate of confrontation she is creating, one could have shrugged one's shoulders and dismissed the incident as another typical example of yet another ignorant old white lady making a spectacle of herself.

Listen to some of the things she says: "This is the first time I have

worked in black housing and must admit I have a lot to learn. It's very different in many ways."

You bet your life it's different here. And if you have so much to learn, I suggest you keep your mouth shut and go about the business of learning.

We are different - apartheid has ensured that. Kevan then goes on to say that Soweto and the white areas differ vastly in terms of attitudes. Now listen carefully:

"I think the reason for this is historical. Black people have for so long been told they have to do this, they have to live there, they have to work there, they may not go there. They expect a great deal more."

And here comes what must be the most callous display of insensitivity and ignorance: "In other areas, if someone earns above a certain amount, they have to get out of that area and move to more expensive accommodation provided by the council, or build their own houses."

Now snap out of it. This is South Africa, you know. The lives of black people were and are a nightmare because of the consequences of apartheid - not because they can't think for themselves.

To suggest that people who can afford it can move to more expensive council-provided accommodation is utterly untrue.

For one, your council has not built accommodation decent enough to speak about.

With more than 20 000 families on the waiting list, it does not even have the land to expand Soweto. And all this is the result of apartheid.

Does this lady understand that there are scores of Soweto people who can afford to move into Lower Houghton tomorrow at the going price, but are denied that right because of the Group Areas Act?

Soweto's dilemma could have very serious and tragic results. We need people who display understanding, compassion, and above all, diplomacy.

Not the *kragdadigheid* and misguided face of Del Kevan.

The one thing we do not need in these difficult days is a plastic lady playing dangerously hard at becoming an iron lady.

My anger at this lady has been diminished slightly by the existence of the emergency - I hope she remembers we're living under a state of emergency.

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CSO: 3400/572

IBM ANNOUNCES 5-YEAR PROGRAM TO IMPROVE BLACK EDUCATION

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 31 Aug 86 p 3

[Text]

IBM has announced a five-year program to help improve education and economic development among black South Africans.

The initial program, funded by IBM SA, will cost R20-million.

IBM will provide 250 schools with *Writing to Read* education systems. When fully-implemented, the systems will service more than 37 000 school children each year.

These systems will be used to enhance English-language reading and writing skills.

IBM president and chief executive officer John Akers said: "We believe one of the most important things we can do to promote change in SA is to advance the educational development of black South Africans. We believe this program can help accelerate the process of peaceful and meaningful change."

During the first two-year phase of the program, *Writing to Read* laboratories

will be established at four black teachers' training colleges where teachers will receive special training in the system.

Laboratories will also be opened at 42 primary schools. IBM will provide self-contained, pre-fabricated buildings to house the laboratories at these schools. Each laboratory will be equipped with six IBM personal computers specially designed to run *Writing to Read* software, IBM typewriters and audio-visual equipment.

Writing to Read was announced in the US last year after extensive testing by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. The two-year evaluation involved more than 22 000 children and 225 schools in the US. ETS found the system "an exceptionally effective educational program for teaching reading and writing".

In response to IBM's initiatives, the Department of Education and Training has committed to change the curriculum in black schools

and will provide teachers with the necessary training. The department will also construct new facilities to house the remaining *Writing to Read* laboratories, apart from the initial 42 being provided by IBM.

IBM is also providing funds to undertake and evaluate other initiatives in education and economic development programs for black, Asian and coloured South Africans.

These include:

- The purchase of educational TV programs;
- Providing financial assistance to existing organisations for the identification of laws and regulations which inhibit the free enterprise system and the establishment of black, Asian and coloured businesses;
- Encouraging black, Asian and coloured entrepreneurship through artisan and management training, and loans for projects such as the construction of housing for blacks by black sub-contractors.

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CSO: 3400/572

KWANDEBELE VILLAGE COMMITTEES CALL FOR END TO ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 28 Aug-10 Sep 86 p 4

[Text]

THE village committees which spearheaded the recent reversal of KwaNdebele independence are now calling for the territory's legislative assembly to dissolve.

In a joint campaign with the civic association and the youth congress, over 20 village committees are urging local chiefs to sever ties with the government and serve in community structures.

The call means that even the outspoken opposition figure who featured prominently in the fight against independence, Prince James Mahlangu, will also have to join forces with the community organisations which stood behind him during his campaign.

The Northern Transvaal region of the United Democratic Front (UDF) has applauded the latest development, saying it would encourage the community to support the programme.

And, hardly two weeks after the territory scrapped independence, scheduled to take effect on December 6, the

village committees are complaining of a renewed "manhunt" by security forces.

Following these actions, the committees said, part of the Moutse community, occupying a 60 000-hectare area between Groblersdal and Marble Hall, was reluctantly leaving its 70-year old home for other parts of the Eastern Transvaal.

The tense situation in both KwaNdebele and Moutse, say the village committees, can be seen from the fact that organised sporting and cultural activities have not resumed.

They also pointed out that families and relatives of activists based in the two areas who went into hiding during the political turmoil there, are still being sought by the police.

Scores of schoolchildren and adults detained during that period were still not released, the village committees said.

Student leaders said the class boycott by

secondary school pupils was still continuing.

France Mohlala and Jabu Mahlangu of the UDF, and Kokane Dits-eo of the Moutse Civic Association (Moca), warned in a joint statement that until apartheid structures were totally eradicated, the turmoil in KwaNdebele and Moutse would not end.

In another statement, a Moutse Youth Congress (Moyco) spokesman called for the scrapping of apartheid education and its replacement with "peoples' education" in Moutse and KwaNdebele.

"Hence the struggle must go on, chiefs and everyone should join the community bandwagon," added the UDF.

Village committees said the Imbokodo, which was outlawed two weeks ago, was still active - though playing low-key role.

They said that if parliamentarians were sincere in acting against Imbokodo, the vigilante group should have been handed over to the police for prosecution.

PRESIDENT OF NEW POSTAL UNION DESCRIBES POTENTIAL

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 28 Aug-10 Sep 86 p 15

[Report on Interview with Vusi Khumalo, President of Potwa; date and place not given]

[Text] ONE of the first significant inroads into organising the vast number of South Africa's public sector workers was made last week with the inauguration of the Post and Telecommunications Workers Association (Potwa).

The union could become one of the biggest and most powerful in SA.

It has a potential membership of 40 000 in the post office alone. It could be much bigger if it links up with communications workers in other areas of the public sector.

Potwa will seek recognition from the Department of Post and Telecommunications (P&T) in about two weeks' time.

But it will have to sign up at least 15 000 members before recognition is granted.

Potwa's first national president, Vusi Khumalo, is confident the union will achieve this target with relative ease.

"We already have a signed up membership of 7 000," he told the NEW NATION. This was only the beginning, he added.

"We plan to link up with workers in other areas of the public sector to form what could be the biggest democratic trade union of state employees."

With the potential of marginalising existing trade unions in the public sector, the burning question is: which federation will Potwa join?

Khumalo is cautious in answering. "We have decided to remain independent until we have a sufficiently large membership to debate the issue thoroughly," he says.

There is, however, a considerable amount of common ground between Potwa and Cosatu.

"We are committed to the principle of one industry one union and the struggle for a genuine democratic future," Khumalo said.

Khumalo, whose trade union consciousness can be traced to training programmes responsible for producing some of the key organisers in today's labour movement, is careful not to commit Potwa prematurely.

But he is confident that the union will forge links with a major federation. "It is certainly not going to be Tucsa," he says.

The struggle for a living wage will be at the top of the agenda in the union's long list of objectives. Given that the minimum wage for black P&T workers is as low as R200 a month, the struggle promises to be a tough one. Workers will need increases of close to 300 percent to put their wages on a par with other sectors.

The labour relations equation in the public sector is, however, weighed heavily in favour of bosses, mainly because strikes as an element of collective bargaining are prohibited by law.

The legal battle will have to be limited to board room negot-

iations. But unpleasant working conditions could fuel worker anger to a point where unlawful strikes cannot be ruled out.

This might prove to be thorny problem for the P&T authorities, especially if Potwa establishes links with democratic unions which enjoy considerable bargaining power.

Its members, like the millions of SA's domestic and farm workers, fall outside the protection of the Labour Relations Act and other important labour laws.

P&T workers are therefore easy prey for hardline supervisors.

Khumalo says it is not

uncommon to find black employees working 12-hour shifts without extra pay.

"Minimum conditions of employment are ignored in most cases," he said. "We intend fighting this form of exploitation, which has gone unchecked for too long."

Whether Potwa will succeed in setting minimum conditions of employment will depend entirely on its ability to pool the strength of workers and resist attempts to transform it into an equivalent of existing public service associations.

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CSO: 3400/563

ZIMBABWE WELL-DRILLING MACHINERY WELCOMED IN RURAL KWAZULU

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 31 Aug 86 p 5

[Text]

IN THE far north of KwaZulu there is a small project under way which is changing the lives of the community.

Like most rural people, the residents of KwaNgwanase have no electricity or sanitation and use dirty water to drink and cook with.

This has often led to illness. But now they are participating in a scheme to make clean, safe water available to the community.

With every project to get better water for rural communities, the big problem has always been how to drill for it because the machinery is so expensive to buy and to maintain.

That's where this project is different. This drill is easy to understand, it is hand-operated and doesn't have a motor or complicated parts.

It's been imported from Zimbabwe and the people of KwaNgwanase are finding it easy to use - and it's also a fraction of the usual cost.

City Press visited the sites of the first wells - dug using the new system - to see the joint project of the rural water trust, Zululand University's Centre for Social Research and Documentation and the Stan-

dard Bank group.

Zululand University fieldworker Ken Mdletshe explained how the system was already improving the health of the community.

"We have water running in local streams but it is dirty and people often get very sick.

"The new system of drilling for water is much easier and quicker than anything else we've tried. It used to take us about a month to do everything, but now we can be finished with a well in one-and-a-half days.

"The wells we've already dug are being used all the time. Sometimes there is not enough time for water to collect at the bottom again. So we want to help get many more water wells started up.

"People come from two kilometres away to use the wells and I would guess that about 50 families would be dependent on each one we've completed so far.

"Because we do not yet have enough for everyone, people are still using water from the old places for washing clothes and dishes - but they boil it now.

"Everyone is very happy about the new machinery which came from Zimbabwe and they feel the people from that country are thinking of them. They say the machine from Zim-

babwe is much quicker than the old system. They haven't forgotten the old system of drilling which meant making cement walls for each well, and they know this is much easier."

Mdletshe says he still has difficulty persuading some people to use the water from the new wells. "They don't understand and say their grandparents used to drink from the old places and nothing happened to them.

"But when they get sick and go to hospital, the doctors tell them the same story about the germs in the water and so they're beginning to believe us."

Another big problem is that the men in the community don't seem to work as hard as they should with digging wells.

"When they see the new wells, they ask for water near their own places. We tell them that they can have it at no cost - but that we want them to help with the digging.

"They come for a few days and then we never see them again.

"But the women in this area are different. They've already put up a building to run their co-op and find the digging of wells very easy. They're determined to prove they can achieve things for themselves," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SOWETO LABOR STAYAWAY REPORTED--The Labor Monitoring Group [LMG] in South Africa says yesterday's stayaway by Soweto workers is the most significant and successful protest by the community since 1976. The group says over 70 percent of the work force in Soweto stayed away from work on the day that a mass funeral for police shooting victims was to have been held. The group quotes Putco bus company as saying it withdrew 80 percent of its usual service to Soweto. This morning, however, buses were running but they did not travel into deep Soweto. According to the LMG, 27 percent of the African work force in the manufacturing sector in the Johannesburg area stayed home yesterday, with a 72 percent absence of the Sowetan; 58 percent of those who stayed away from the public sector were Sowetans. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 5 Sep 86] /8309

KWANDEBELE RESIDENTS RECEIVE AID--The deputy minister of development and land affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, says residents of the 5,000 hectare area in Kwandebale which is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana will be compensated by the South African Government and will be helped to move to another area in Kwandebale if they so desire. Replying to the second reading debate on the borders of particular states extension amendment bill in the House of Delegates, Mr Wilkens said there was nothing in the bill to remove residents forcibly if they wished to remain. If they moved they would get property rights and the government would help them create infrastructures. The bill was read a second time. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/541

POLL SHOWS URBAN WHITES APPROVE NEWS CLAMPDOWN

MB031851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1401 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 3, SAPA--The clamp-down on news about violence and security and the government being the sole source of information "met with the approval" of 45 per cent of urban whites compared with 37 per cent who said this "caused them concern" and 18 per cent who said "don't know," the latest research surveys Omnichek poll revealed today.

The poll was conducted with 309 white men and women in the main centres of South Africa.

Research surveys released the Omnichek figures in the wake of a network television interview with Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel and Tertius Myburgh, editor of the SUNDAY TIMES and Peter Sullivan, editor of the SATURDAY STAR on the integrity of the Bureau of Information as sole source of news on security matters.

The fieldwork for the poll was conducted as the state of emergency began taking full effect.

The same poll showed that 47 per cent of respondents said they made a definite effort to try and keep abreast of event, 43 per cent said "they keep vaguely aware of what is happening," and nine per cent said they "ignored everything."

The same poll showed that 67 per cent of urban whites believed that state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was doing a good job.

Respondents were asked to say whether the following "met with their approval" or "caused them concern." The imposition of state of emergency has now restricted the flow of information about violence and security. You have to depend upon government sources for all information about what is happening.

Of the 45 per cent who said they approved, 53 per cent were Afrikaans urban whites compared with only 38 per cent of their English-speaking counterparts. In reverse, 47 per cent of English-speaking respondents said the situation caused the concern compared with only 27 per cent of Afrikaans-speaking people. Among Afrikaans Respondents, 20 per cent answer "don't know," compared with 15 per cent from the other language group.

Fifty per cent. of young women aged 18-24 said the clamp down on information was "cause for concern." Compared with only 32 per cent who said the situation met with approval.

On the level of awareness, 47 per cent of both language groups said they made definite efforts to try and find out and understand what was happening, compared with 43 per cent who kept vaguely aware of events compared with 10 per cent who said they simply "ignored everything."

/8309

CSO: 3400/540

COMMENTATOR REPORTS ON INCREASING HARASSMENT AIMED AT TUTU

Durban POST NATAL in English 27-30 Aug 86 p 12

[Commentary by Quraish Patel]

[Text]

FOR all his troubles, archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu must be comforted in the knowledge that Jesus, his Teacher and Saviour, was also taunted, abused and accused of acts bordering on treason. The bishop is also being crucified.

He cries for peace, appealing to blacks to stop killing each other; he condemns violence, from the Government and the African National Congress and he opposes communism.

But because he demands food for hungry children, clothes for the naked, shelter for the homeless and freedom for the oppressed, he is destined to bear his cross to his own Golgotha.

If he accepts invitations from leading statesmen, he is a "jet-setting bishop". If he condemns apartheid, he is "unpatriotic". If he calls for sanctions, he is engaging in "economic warfare".

And if he chooses to invite actor friends — who oppose apartheid — to his enthronement, "he has gone too far".

He is not congratulated for opposing apartheid, nor praised for making peace.

When he won the Nobel Peace Prize, his credibility was questioned. When he stopped the Crossroads

violence, the white media almost grudgingly acknowledged his feat.

Scorned and villified, he knows that most of the white community is ready at a drop of the hat to believe the worst of him, regarding him as the devil incarnate. Revered and admired by statesmen and ordinary folk abroad, the bishop has become the object of hatred at home.

And it is not only because he supports sanctions against South Africa. It is also because he is a cheeky little black bishop who has the gall to tell his people that the kingdom on earth also belongs to them.

Last week, for example, the Minister of Manpower Mr Pietie du Plessis, underscored that point when he said: "My advice to Bishop Tutu is to keep spreading God's word, reconciliation and peace instead of endeavouring to bring about the starvation and suffering of the ordinary worker, white black brown and yellow."

Yet for the many thousands of these starving black people, he is a rebel priest with a cause — and they thank God for his meddling in their affairs.

Bishop Tutu has made it

clear that he would use all of his considerable international influence and connections to lead the people to the promised freedom.

"The fact that we are going to be free is no longer a question," he told mourners recently, inciting them to peace.

He said later: "Freedom has to be shared otherwise those who have it have no time to enjoy it — they then guard it with guns under the pillows, put up burglar guards, keep dogs and have to man special forces."

While strict security laws forbid calls for sanctions against the country, Bishop Tutu has stressed that economic pressure was the only way of persuading the Government it was time to sit at the conference table.

Bishop Tutu has repeatedly rejected the violent option. One way to peace, he says, is by foreign assistance: sanctions. However, the bishop's sanctions option is being portrayed generally by the white media and Government as a call to arms.

It's true, sanctions may not be the answer. The method of opposition seems to lie in the choice

between violence methods and non-violent sanctions.

"I reject the violence of a repressive system and the violence of those who try to overthrow it," he said.

A few days before the emergency was declared, archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu stood before a funeral crowd and cried. Condemning violence, he appealed to blacks to stop killing each other during the struggle for freedom.

It was not the first time he cried for peace. It was also not the first time he condemned violence. But no Minister cheered him — and if there was praise in the media, it came grudgingly.

His critics point to the US policy of constructive engagement as a means for bringing about change, in opposition to sanctions. This argument sounds convincing — until the bishop uncovers its hypocrisy.

He won't deny that President Ronald Reagan condemns violence and therefore won't support the ANC. But, Bishop Tutu points out, Mr Reagan openly supports Unita's armed struggle against Angola's MPLA Government.

In spite of his commitment to non-violence, a major segment of the media serve up a regular diet of venom against him.

When he returned from a visit to China last week — the first time any South

African of note visited that country — Bishop Tutu's replies did not receive the same prominence as his critics.

But he has set the record straight for those who are still prepared to talk and to listen. He was reacting to Manpower Minister Mr du Plessis who had accused him of making statements "bordering on treason".

"He is busy destroying the interests of South Africa's blacks. Sanctions are a form of economic warfare and Bishop Tutu is siding with unpatriotic people," Mr du Plessis said.

Bishop Tutu explained that he had called for sanctions in his personal capacity and not on behalf of anyone.

He made clear it was not the position of the Anglican Church, which, if anything, was opposed to sanctions.

Mr du Plessis was engaging in the national pastime of many white South Africans, namely "Tutu-bashing", knowing that it would give him instant popularity and assured publicity.

Replying to the Minister's remark that the patience of many South Africans was wearing thin with his utterances Bishop Tutu said: "Which South Africans? I want to tell him that the vast majority of South Africans are sick and tired of the evil, immoral and unjust policies that he and his colleagues have carried out and continue to do so.

"His newfound altruism and that of his colleagues is quite galling, when you realise that he is a member of a government whose policies have inflicted quite deliberately unnecessary suffering on our people."

Bishop Tutu said that he did not want sanctions, but could think of no better alternative under the circumstances.

"Has the Minister never before heard me saying that I abhor capitalism? I hate it. I have said it so often the Minister must be bored by it. They will have to come with something better.

"I try to do what I believe I must do to obey Christ ... I don't want to be arrested. They are always looking out for the possibility that one wants to be a martyr. I don't want to be."

Referring to talks with State President Mr P W Botha, he said: "I do not play for any gallery and will not curry favour with any group — such as the whites by rejecting sanctions which will make me a blue eyed boy or the blacks (by rejecting talks)."

Bishop Tutu has probably forgiven the media and the Government who choose to ignore his repeated calls for peace, perhaps he has also forgiven his critics for abusing him. It's probably because he has always said: "There is still much goodwill left — can't we get together and talk?"

/13104

CSO: 3400/562

NATION'S MILITARY, SECURITY CAPABILITIES PRAISED

Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Aug 86 pp 80-81

[Article by Thomas P. Ofcansky]

[Text] As South Africa spirals toward an uncertain future, the country's military establishment continues to exhibit an exceptional ability to cope with an increasingly complex array of security threats. Indeed, in strictly military terms, the South African Defence Force (SADF) has demonstrated repeatedly that it is more than capable of repelling any internal or external attack against South Africa. One must therefore realise that South Africa may be one of the few, if not only the western nation able to fight a protracted conflict with any expectation of victory. Certainly the events of the past few years tend to support this conclusion.

In September 1984, an outburst of black urban violence, which has lasted to this very day, rocked South Africa. At the time, responsibility for quelling this turmoil and maintaining law and order belonged to the South African Police (SAP), a paramilitary agency presently comprised of about of 45,000 regulars and approximately 20,000 reservists. Within a few weeks, however, it was evident to the South African government that existing police strength was inadequate to prevent black demonstrators from wrecking havoc in major cities and white residential areas. Under provisions of the Defence Act, the State President, and the Ministers of Law and Order and Defence authorised the adoption of a "combined manoeuvre strategy," which required the SADF to support the SAP in the country's black townships. One of the first successful combined manoeuvres occurred during the early morning hours of October 22nd, 1984, when a 1,700-man SADF/SAP force launched Operation Palmiet in the black township of Sebokeng. After sealing

off the area, soldiers carried out house-to-house searches and arrested at least 350 suspected dissidents. Since then, a tour of duty in a black township for SADF personnel has become fairly common.

This is not to suggest that the SADF has performed its new mission flawlessly; on the contrary, there have been persistent reports of tactical, operational, and personal rivalries and disagreements between many soldiers and police. Even more important, an increasing number of SAD conscripts have expressed dissatisfaction about black township assignments. This in turn has given rise to a small but growing anti-war movement, led primarily by individuals affiliated with the End Conscription Campaign (ECC). This organisation, which has links to the United Democratic Front and more than fifty church, women's, student, and youth groups, supports the view that the SADF's presence in black townships is "provocative" and seen as "the symbol and defence of apartheid." Despite the fact that the South African government has banned

many ECC activities, the organisation claims there are roughly 7,000 draft dodgers living in Europe while thousands of other young men are simply refusing to report for induction.

Despite these difficulties, joint SADF/SAP operations in black townships have yielded impressive results. During the first half of 1985, for example, authorities arrested most leaders of the United Democratic Front, a loose coalition of some 600 anti-apartheid groups. By the end of the year, the SADF was working in near perfect unison with the SAP. On December 11th, 1985, for example, approximately 800 troops and police were deployed to a section of Guguletu, near Capetown, for the fifth time in two weeks. Police investigations teams detained a number of people for further questioning while SADF personnel erected road-blocks and cordoned off the area. Police and South African Air Force helicopters monitored the operation from the air, which ended quickly and without incident. The SADF's presence in black townships has also enabled the police to identify and apprehend hundreds, if not thousands, of dissidents and suspected trouble makers. Undoubtedly, the township violence of the last two years would have been much worse were it not for the SADF's ability to carry out this new and demanding mission quickly and efficiently.

Apart from these domestic activities, the SADF also has shown that it can strike anywhere in Southern Africa to protect South Africa from cross border infiltration and violence by members of the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). By the mid-1980s, infiltration routes into South Africa included the border between Angola and Namibia; and Mozambique, Botswana, Swaziland, and South Africa. Although a specially trained SAP task force originally aided security in these areas, increased guerrilla activity forced the military to assume a greater border defence role. In Pretoria, on November 29th, 1985, Minister of Law and Order Louis Le Grange announced that the SADF would replace border policemen, especially along the Zimbabwe and Botswana frontiers. To carry out this new mission, the SADF turned white border farms into high priority "military zones," and the government plans to purchase an electronic warning border fence from Israel to erect along the Zimbabwe border.

As far as the South African government is concerned, the failure of border patrols to stop all SWAPO and ANC infiltration into Namibia and South Africa justified SADF strikes at guerrilla bases in neighbouring

countries. The constant threat of these cross border raids, coupled with South Africa's aggressive foreign policy, has paid diplomatic and military dividends. In 1984, South Africa concluded non-aggression pacts with Angola (Lusaka Agreement) and Mozambique (Nkomati Accord), which helped reduce infiltration. Since then the SADF has kept up pressure on these and other governments suspected of harbouring guerrillas by launching attacks on guerrilla targets throughout southern Africa with relative impunity.

The most recent and most daring cross border raid occurred on May 19th, 1986, when the SADF, supported by the SAP and the South African Air Force, struck suspected ANC targets in Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. During the action, at least three people were killed and thirteen wounded. Immediately afterwards, the South African government released a statement claiming that the raid had destroyed an ANC operational center and terrorist transfer facility in Harare, Zimbabwe; another terrorist transfer facility at Mogaditane, outside Gaborone, Botswana; and an ANC "Department of Information and Publicity" and operational center on the Makeni plots south-west of Lusaka, Zambia.

Even though there was almost universal international condemnation of these raids, the South African government remained unrepentant. In remarks before the House of Delegates, State President P.W. Botha claimed that South Africa only delivered "the first installment" and that it would "continue to strike against ANC base facilities in foreign countries in accordance with our legal right." In view of the fact that the SADF is the strongest military in Africa, it is likely that cross border raids will remain an important component of South Africa's defence policy, if for no other reason than to demonstrate the country's resolve to continue the struggle against its enemies.

Apart from these military considerations, the SADF also has acquired the political skills necessary to wage a long-term protracted conflict. Indeed, unlike other western countries that have had to fight such wars - most notably the French in Algeria and Vietnam and the Portuguese in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea Bissau - the SADF, so far, has not allowed politics to interfere with military policy. This is due largely to the SADF's ability to work with and, when necessary, manipulate the country's political system. The military's influence stems largely, although not solely, from the fact that the SADF personnel, including the service's chief, serves on the State Security Council (SSC), a centralised organisation responsible for maintaining

South Africa's security, and for formulating most defence-related foreign and domestic policies. This arrangement ensures that SADF views and interests are represented and advanced to an extent that is unique among western military organisations.

The other factor accounting for the SADF's political acumen concerns its unique relationship with State President P.W. Botha. Although Botha lacks military experience, he oversaw the growth of the SADF and the Armaments Development and Production Corporation (Armcor) during his tenure as Minister of Defence (1966-1980). After being elected Prime Minister in 1978, Botha continued to rely on uniformed advisers for advice and support. He also has selected senior SADF officers to serve on government advisory bodies and diplomatic negotiating teams. On a more practical level, the SADF clears all reports of military movements or operations before publication, thereby helping to ensure a favourable public attitude toward the military.

In addition to exerting its influence in the government, the SADF, or to be more precise some senior SADF officers, have shown a capacity for independent political action. Approximately a year and a half after South Africa concluded a non-aggression pact - known as the Nkomati Accord -

with Mozambique in 1984, Mozambican government troops captured the so-called Dhlakama diaries from the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) headquarters. These documents revealed that SADF personnel had violated the accord by continuing to supply the anti-Marxist MNR with arms and other military equipment. Interestingly enough, after the chief of South Africa's armed forces, General Constand Viljoen publicly admitted that the SADF had willfully and without government authority flouted the agreement with Mozambique, State President Botha issued a statement claiming the general was "a brave and honourable officer," and the victim of a "communist" smear campaign. To date, the South African government has not disciplined any officer connected with this incident. In summary, therefore, the SADF's military capabilities have kept pace with the mounting internal and external threats against South Africa. Moreover, the SADF has avoided the domestic political derision that has so often impaired the efforts of other western nations engaged in protracted conflicts. Thus, no matter how appealing the specter of a crumbling South African military establishment may be, all available evidence suggests that it possesses the fighting ability and political support necessary to defend South Africa for the foreseeable future.

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CSO: 3400/566

TENANTS FACE EVICTION FOR REFUSING TO PAY RENT INCREASES

Durban POST NATAL in English 3-6 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Rashida Dhooma]

[Text]

HUNDREDS of tenants in Natal who have defied their landlords by refusing to pay rent increases face eviction from their flats.

After the rent boards were dissolved recently, landlords imposed massive increases, in some instances as much as 300 percent.

In most cases, tenants were issued with notices in July/August, informing them the increases were effective from September 1. Tenants were also told to vacate their premises by the end of August if they did not pay the increase, or face eviction.

This week hundreds of tenants paid the old rentals in defiance of the notices of increases, according to Mr Sayed Iqbal Mohamed, chairman of the Durban Central Residents' Association.

He expected them to be served with summons to vacate their premises.

"When this happens the DCRA will apply for interdicts declaring the notices invalid."

Mr Mohamed criticised landlords who capitalised on the abolition of rent boards for Indians and coloureds.

"The notice was gazetted in March. This caused some landlords to go a step further. In their increase notices sent out in July/August, they are demanding the increase retrospective to April 1."

Mr Mohamed said the DCRA was still awaiting replies to telexes to the Minister of Housing in the House of Delegates and Representatives, Mr Baldeo Dookie, and Mr David Curry, asking them to freeze the increases and halt evictions.

Mr Dookie was not available for comment yesterday.

Post received several calls from desperate tenants in the past week, claiming landlords had threatened them with eviction if they did not pay the new increases.

■ Last week the DCRA gave landlords till Wednesday to withdraw their notices. Mr Mohamed said landlords ignored this call. "We will now be forced to apply for the interdicts once tenants are served with summonses."

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC-TV TO INTRODUCE MORNING NEWS SHOW

MB031824 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The SABC Board has approved the introduction of a 2-hour long news program in the mornings on TV 1. The director general of the SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen, says that with the program the SABC is fulfilling its responsibility to give listeners in the furthest corners of the land a service to meet their needs. The service forms part of the SABC's rationalization process and is being presented without any additional operating costs.

The program will be on the lines of the proven recipe for early morning television. News bulletins will be presented at regular intervals and arrangements have been made to ensure that the SABC has access to the latest overnight news. This will be supplemented with inserts on a wide variety of subjects such as weather forecasts, agricultural news, economic news, entertainment, contributions for women, and music.

The morning session will also be used for the presentation of appropriate extracts from programs of great interest televised the previous evening. Mr Eksteen said the new session would begin on 1 October.

The board also approved that during the period leading up to 1 October, there would be daily broadcasts from Monday of radio broadcasts on television. A camera would be placed in radio studios to give viewers a look into the activities of a radio studio during broadcasts.

The first of these broadcasts will be from 0600 until 0800 in the morning in the "Monitor" studio, followed by broadcasts from "Radio Today," Radio Five, Radio Highveld, and Radio Lutus.

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CSO: 3400/540

SAAWU DISSIDENTS TO FORM NEW TRADE UNION

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 23 Aug 86 p. 7

[Text]

DISSIDENT members of the South African Allied Workers' Union will launch a new "independent" trade union, the United People's Union of South Africa (Upusa) in Durban today.

The split, described as "insignificant" by Saawu members, follows the healing last weekend of a major breach in the union's top leadership.

Saawu has been divided since 1984 when three of its leaders, including treason trialists Mr Sam Kikine and Mr Isaac Ncgobo were expelled and two other trialists, Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Sisa Njikelana, took over.

The four have now reconciled their differences and a joint preparations committee, with members from each camp, will run Saawu until the re-union is formalized at a full conference in November.

The new dissidents, who say they are unhappy with the leadership and political direction of Saawu, already claim 50 000 signed-up members in Durban, Port Shepstone, Newcastle, Krugersdorp and Olifantsfontein.

The president, Mr Ashley Shezi, said Upusa would represent workers in most major industries throughout South Africa but would not af-

filiate to either the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) or the Inkatha-backed United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa).

"We will remain independent, confining ourselves, for the time being at least, strictly to matters affecting workers on the factory floor," he said.

Saawu, a Cosatu affiliate, has rejected as "utter nonsense" the claim that union members are dissatisfied with their leadership.

A union spokesman lashed out at the dissidents, saying they had no mandate from workers to form the new union.

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CSO: 3400/570

RSC IMPLEMENTATION SAID TO BE IN LIMBO

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text] DESPITE government determination to implement regional services councils as soon as possible, there is no doubt this much-criticised and racially-based local government reform is now in limbo.

No RSCs will be operating this year. Even the first months of 1987 do not look promising.

This prospect does not appear to be upsetting many local authorities who have been among the most outspoken critics of RSC proposals.

The first RSC should be set up in October after the scrapping of the old provincial council system on July 1.

The first, in Bloemfontein, has now been put back to January.

Amendments to the RSC Act, first promulgated in 1985, do not look as though they will be dealt with during this second session of Parliament.

They might be tabled only when Parliament reconvenes in January.

Other factors stalling implementation of this legislation is the time it is taking to promulgate RSC financial regulations.

They were submitted initially to the government co-ordinating council — which has Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis as its chairman — at the end of last month.

The regulations have been referred back for further drafting by government legal advisers.

They have then to be reviewed by government's permanent financial advisory committee before being re-submitted to the co-ordinating council.

This is unlikely before the end of October.

Assuming the regulations are promulgated in November, it will probably take at least three months before any of the first RSCs set in motion administrative machinery for collecting the new payroll and turnover levies.

/13104

CSO: 3400/570

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPTIONS, OPPOSITION TO RSC'S GAIN GROUND IN CAPE

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 2 Sep 86 p 8

[Article by Dirk Van Zyl

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — With South Africa's constitutional future tangled in a web of uncertainty, the idea of "regional options" is gaining ground rapidly.

The Natal Indaba is looking at a possible system of joint law-making for Natal/KwaZulu on second tier level, while calls in the Western Cape for some kind of regional solution — at least on third tier level — are also growing stronger.

These moves have gained impetus from the wide-spread opposition to the Government's proposed Regional Services Councils (RSCs), the first of which, it now appears, will only get off the ground — if it ever does — next year. This is way behind the original deadline.

The RSCs are supposed to be co-ordinating umbrella local government bodies, but opponents' arguments run largely on the lines that they will serve to entrench apartheid and that the extra tax burden they will place on businesses and individuals is not warranted.

The Government argues that they will rationalise local government services.

Among the bodies vehemently opposed to the RSCs is the Cape Town City Council which feels the best future lies in the direction of open, non-racial local government.

In an interview on the eve of relinquishing the influential post of chairman of the council's executive committee, Mr John Muir, who has earned unstinting praise for a distinguished term of office, elaborated on the council's thinking on the matter.

He is standing down at the weekend because of time pressure problems.

Until 1972 any Cape Town ratepayer — irrespective of race — could be elected to the council, and a case in point was a coloured councillor whose seat embraced part of Muizenberg.

The Government then forced the council to remove "non-white" councillors in lieu of coloured Management Committees (Mancoms) — a system

which, however, "never really got off the ground".

Adds Mr Muir: "Since then Cape Town has steadfastly asked for the situation to be reversed to what it had been."

There are still people of colour on the municipal voters' roll in areas (including Woodstock, Salt River, Lansdowne, Crawford and parts of Athlone)

which do not fall under a Mancom and where they had registered on the roll before 1972.

But in terms of the Local Government Bodies Electoral Bill (which is at present before a Parliamentary standing committee) these municipal voters will fall off the common voters' roll and will have to re-register on racially-separate rolls, as is the case of coloureds and Indians, for the Mancoms.

"And the RSCs will simply entrench the apartheid system. I hope they don't get the Electoral Bill going so that we can at least carry on as now for a few more years," Mr Muir says.

He points out that Cape Town has, furthermore, opened all public facilities — including halls, parks, swimming pools, beaches and libraries — to all races.

But because the council does not believe Mancom members are representative of the people, it is against their being allowed to participate in council meetings. They can sit in the public gallery.

The council believes that ratepayers of all races should be eligible for election to it, and should be registered on one common roll.

"You would then get responsibility to the electorate/ratepayers," Mr Muir says.

A council constitutional sub-committee was formed two years ago to investigate all new constitutional proposals and thoughts which could affect third tier government.

And the former Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, last month assumed duties as a facilitator on a consultancy basis for the council to investigate some form of multiracial local government for the area.

Dr Slabbert's brief is to

talk to as wide as possible a spectrum of people of all races and to come up with proposals.

Says Mr Muir: "We have a tremendous polarisation of people and the facilitator's brief is to get some form of grouping together."

Dr Slabbert has a "very open" time-scale.

A last word from Mr Muir: "In broad terms we have no doubt that an open, democratic local government structure for Cape Town could work."

And time may just show that Cape Town can provide a valuable lead to other cities in South Africa.

/13104

CSO: 3400/570

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FIRESTONE EDUCATION GRANT--Firestone SA, on behalf of its American shareholders, yesterday donated R487 000 to five South African educational institutions, the company announced in a Press statement released yesterday in Cape Town. The grants were made in Port Elizabeth by chief executive Mr Peter Morum to the South African Council for Higher Education. Teacher's Opportunity Programme, SOS Children's Villages, Promat College, and the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Port Elizabeth. The statement said these and other donations are part of this year's grant of R1,3 million towards the improvement of Black education and community facilities. It is the second year of a three-year programme totalling R4 million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Sep 86 p 9] /13104

CSO: 3400/570

IMPALA RAISES PLATINUM PRODUCER PRICES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] THE price of platinum jumped above \$600 an ounce yesterday, its highest in six years, as speculators shrugged off warnings the market might drop and snapped up the precious metal.

A year ago platinum cost \$340 an ounce. It hovered around \$599 in London yesterday morning then New York took it to \$602. It has risen \$100 in less than three weeks. By midday, in nervous trading, it was up \$18,80 at \$611,50 an ounce, against the day's high of \$614.

Impala Platinum followed the market up, boosting its platinum producer price by 26,3% to \$600 from \$475, the first producer price increase since August 1980.

Producer prices of platinum group metals have also been raised, with palladium up at \$150 an ounce from \$120 and rhodium up at \$1 300 from \$1 150.

Rustenburg Platinum does not have a producer price but will probably follow in Impala's steps in pricing its non-contract sales.

An Impala spokesman said yesterday the producer price increase reflected tight market conditions.

The producer price rise will not have a significant impact on Impala's profits, as it only affects non-contract buyers. The bulk of Impala's production is sold on contract, half in rands and half in dollars.

Non-contract sales are estimated at

10% of total sales. All that Impala is doing is moving its producer price in line with ruling free market prices, said an analyst.

Impala is believed to have 50% of its production locked into a long-term supply contract with General Motors, negotiated in August 1982 when the platinum price was \$470 and the rand stood at \$1,32. Rustenburg Platinum has a Ford Motor contract at more market-related prices.

However, the producer price increase will spur the free market price and pull the gold price in its wake. The platinum run to \$1 050 early in 1980 spurred a gold bull-run to \$800 an ounce.

The free market price surge through \$600 this week reflects heavy stockpiling of the strategic platinum-group metals by major countries.

Besides fears of the effects of possible sanctions or of production cuts from SA's platinum mines, demand for platinum last year outstripped supplies from both South Africa (which supplies 80% of world platinum) and Russia.

Demand for platinum exceeded supply by about 70 000 ounces in 1985 and current stockpiling has put a severe strain on world supplies.

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CSO: 3400/569

BRIEFS

SUBSIDIES FOR FARMERS--The Department of Agriculture and Water Supply is to grant subsidies to encourage farmer's to preserve grazing field. At a "grazing strategy day" at Dohne in the Eastern Cape on Wednesday, the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply, Mr Sarel Hayward, said: "Very little grassland is likely to remain in South Africa in the year 2050." Mismanagement, not climatic changes, was the overriding factor of this. Some 60 percent of the natural field in South Africa was in poor condition, 30 percent in fair condition and only 10 percent in good condition. Only nine percent of wool farmers were able to apply scientifically-based veld management systems, a survey showed. [Text] [Excerpt Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 22 Aug 86 p 10] /13104

CSO: 3400/569

NEW LASER SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 19 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Henri Du Plessis]

[Text] A NEW R184 000 laser system has been commissioned by the atom and spectro-physics group of the department of physics at the University of Stellenbosch.

The head of the atom and spectro-physics group, Professor Piet Walters, said the system, an excimer laser pumped dye laser, is the first of its kind to be used at a South African university.

Demonstrating the system yesterday, Professor Walters said South African researchers had the chance now to keep up with foreign developments and contribute to the various fields of laser spectroscopy.

Wide range

It is to be used for experiments for post-graduate study by all scientific departments, but mainly by the atom and spectro-physics group.

Professor Walters said the system, built in West Germany, employed the highest up-to-date technology. It can be used for a wide range of medical applications and has proved successful in combating cancer.

The system works on the principle that any material has its own internal frequency. If it is bombarded by a focused laser set at the same frequency,

the material will break up.

A cancer patient is injected with a specified drug which is absorbed by the rapidly-multiplying cancer cells but rejected by normal body cells.

Painless

The laser is then set to pulse at a frequency identical to the drug's internal frequency which causes the disintegration of the drug and the cancer cells containing it.

Medical scientists have had more than 99 percent success rate using this method of combating brain tumors.

The laser can be used in the same way to painlessly remove kidney stones and cholesterol.

In the case of cholesterol, an optical fibre, connected to the laser, is inserted in a patient's artery. The laser is then set to pulse at the same frequency as that of the cholesterol, thus breaking it up.

To be able to see what they are doing, laser operators have special goggles to protect their eyes from the system's emissions, but a single pair of the imported ones costs R1 508.

Faced with the cost problem, Stellenbosch researchers have come up with ordinary goggles covered with a plastic film that absorbs the harmful rays. They cost a couple of rand.

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CSO: 3400/572

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

EXODUS FROM COMPUTER FIRMS--An exodus of key computer experts which threatens to create growing brain-drain headaches for companies has been revealed by a nationwide survey. The survey shows that one in every 20 computer professionals has joined the queue to find employment overseas - triggered by concern over the political climate in South Africa, or convinced that career prospects look better abroad. Mr Tim Sargeant, managing director of the CPL computer consultancy, estimates that at least 1 000 out of the national total of 20 000 computer professionals are in the exodus queue. About 250 quit South Africa in 1985, and the rate has more than doubled in the first six months of this year. "There's a worldwide shortage of trained computer personnel, so they find little trouble in finding good new posts overseas," he said. "The most popular destinations seem to be Australia, Britain, the US, New Zealand and Canada. Miss Jane Ashburner, head of the remunerations division of P-E Corporate Services, which undertook the survey with CPL, says employers are dangling bigger cash carrots to tempt staffers to stay in their jobs. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 86 p 12] [Article by Michael Chester] /13104

CSO: 3400/572

END